UNFREQUENTED FLORIDA.

Future Places of Resort Described.

AN ABOMINABLE RAILROAD.

The "Rise" of St. Mark's River-Lake Miccosukie.

THE WAKULLA SPRING.

A Beautiful and Wonderful River Source.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 8, 1877. Western or Middle Florida is, I am convinced, destimed in a short time to be almost as much visited as St. Augustine and the St. John's and Ocklawaha rivers. use which has retarded the interest due to this nature of travelling accommodations which are ar worse than the annoyances and hardships of iching in the good old days which Dickens has taken such especial delight in frequently describ-It seems strange that the State of Florida, holding a rank among mighty and prosperous Commonthe anould be so far in the rear of civilization. The burdens and ravages of war were certainly less frightful here than in South Carolina, Virginia and Beorgia; and yet these States are to-day far ahead of are, in the development of a healthy political spirit, which would here be considered unworthy Southrons. If Floridians ever possessed any energy of character they have lost it, for wherever I have gone I have seen evidences of a lack of thrift which is s painful to one bred to Yankee traditions as would a solecism be to the judgment of a pedant.

The TOURISTS' SUGSEAR.

The greatest example of this deficit is perhaps the railroad which connects Jacksonville with Chattahoohee. It affords the only direct link of transportation between the Eastern coast, the great routes to the North and those leading to St. Louis, New Orleans and Texas. Here lies in a disgracefully abortive condition a great enterprise, which might, and of necescity would, rival the roads between New York and Chicago if completed and intelligently managed. At was far worse than that I ever suffered on a corduray turnpike in the backwoods, and I am inclined to think oce for pleasure-seeking tourists, and have no doubt that in most cases it induces a profanity which inlew; for no one from mere inclination will trust his bones, his temper and his soul to this rattling man-A LIST OF ABOMINATIONS.

Aside from the dangers of the route which are due to split rails, rotten ties and wheezy and superannuated engines, the accommodations given passengers select. They reek with the fithy es-sence and the sickening fumes of tobacco. elbow you may chance to see either a mean looking cracker" or an odorous negro, whose consciousness pudent. If the Northerner is so lucky as to escape may perchance fall a victim to the conversation of two or three veritable Southrons. At first it may seem affable and well intended, but in due course an inevitable vein of acrimony will creep in, especially directed berett of moral complacency as well as of physical and bumps over unknown obstructions and aways like a ship at sea. The windows your clothing and abide there. des filling your nostrils, tickling your throat and eyes are heavy with a torturing headache; your apparel is soaked, so to speak, with dust and fumes and your hands and face besmeared with it long before the moment for release from the journey arrives.

"FLAT AND UNPROPITABLE." onous and desolate scenery on the continent, not excepting the desert of Artzona and the maucasses terres of Dakota, before you arrive at Ellaville, the home of Governor Drew, on the river so famed from the tender though homely song-

'Way down upon de Suwanee Ribber, Far, lar away, Dere's where my heart 's turning ebber, Dere's where de ole folka stay.

It may well be believed, as it is asserted, that the author of the words never saw the Sawanee Riverfor I believe only an old negro, born and whipped on its banks, could long to revisit them. But from Monticello westward let the traveller rub lustily the foul window by which he sits and his eyes may be refreshed with different scenes. If he will stop at that inanimate but self-important village and drive to LAKE MICCOSURIE.

whose banks are quite historic, he will rid himself for the time of the fumes of his unpleasant travelling quarters and enjoy a bit of scenery which will be quite refreshing after so many miles of weary progress through the lowlands of the South. The bluffs over looking the lake were once the site of a village of the During the celebrated Seminole war General Jackson fought there a bloody battle and still may be seen many of the bullets with which his flintlocks were charged imbedded in the ancient liveous and trees which cast a lordly shade over the epot. The landscape is a quiet combination of forest, seid, bill and vale, in the midst of which nostles, in the cool lastre of its amber surface, the pressest gem of water I have seen in the interior of Florida. The shores are graced by oaks and magnelias, neder which

gallantry of the two countles. RESAPKABLE WHIRLPOOL

Near the lake there is a singular whirlpool, sink or eddy, which was once believed to have conjection with the infernal regions; but experience demonyoung man painted his name upon a piece of timber and cast it into the eddy. It disappeared. A lew days afterward it was seen near Newport, fleating down with the current of the St. Marks River by severa The lake, be it known, has no superficial outlet. It is now said by the provincial sages that the St. Marks derives from the lake its waters, and this is one of the seven wonders of Middle Florida.

There is, however, another marvel near the lake. Many years ago a cornfield in the vicinity disappeared one night with a great noise and there remained in its stead only a pond of water-in other words, a "sink. In 1859 the neighboring planter awoke one morning to find that the pond had entirely gone and in the middie of the vacated bed were two immense hillocks of sand twelve or fitteen feet high. Fish in great numbers were found lying in the fields for some distance around, as it they had been scattered by some strange disturbance. The inhabitants believe that a sort of volcanic eruption occurred. At night the pond was full of water and in the morning was dry. The bilwater, after many months, again filed the banks.

Again you consign yourself to the doubtful convey-ance of the railroad. The journey carries you into a iduals have been pleased to call Predmont Florida, out where are the lofty elevations at whose feet this bright smile of beauty on the lugubrious face of the earth, the only one that beams upon you until you

which were long ago covered by the maize fields of the Indians, and in their midst steed the village of An-hayea. The meaning of the name "Tallahassee" is "old field." One of the nobless of the eminences is crowned by the town, white gables and fortly chimneys peoping through masses of foliage. Its streets are shaded by grand oid oaks, which are quite as numerous as the evinced in material progress of very great impor-tance, for the haughty capital of the State seems more as if it were some European village which had never recovered from Napoleon's cannonading rather than one which is his days was scarcely conceived of Quaint-looking, mouldy-walled houses, with great ity or poverty. The latter, I-believe, is the ailment of an earthern fortification on a commending bill south o the city, and I do not think it was ever practically tested. But what do these black ruins suggest? I'ubiic paralysia. The city is one of unsightly dis-For its air of decay the magnificent groves which invest and adorn it are a proper accompaniment. It wears the aspect of beautiful and romantic antiquity after about half a century of existence.

PHILOSOPHIC GROVES. of a university, and this is what is needed to complete walks are of unique beauty. The gardens are running cannot be more redolent of sweetness. Everything suggests the classic groves in which the philosophers of old taught their disciples.

A RESORT OF YEZ FOTCHE.

Tallahassee has thus far not attracted the gay crowd which goes to Jacksonville and St. Augustine, because of the appalling ordeal of travel, which I have but mintly delineated. But it will inevitably be a point climate is balmy and salubrious in the extreme, and on the east coast of Florida, too near the Gulf Stream. It is bracing yet mild. The environments of hill, valley, forest and lake are charming, and it is in the midst of the finest hunting ground south of the St. Lawrence and east of the Mississippl. The drawbacks te its becoming an inland Naples are the lethargy, almost inantty, of its people, and their stubborn persistence in repelling their own good fortune. If the facility of approach were tolerable they would not, of course, prevent hotel life from becoming very lively here, and there are great possibilities in the completion and proper management of the railroad. A hotel keeper belief that by boring artesian wells here fine geysers could be produced; and as mineral springs are so abundant in Florida there is not much doubt of medicinal waters being obtained.

ANOTHER MARVEL Lake Jackson, but soven miles from here, is loveller than Lake Miccocukie, and if its shores were dotted with villas would not be unlike Lake Mahopac. It, dike almost every other body of water in this strange "sinkhole" which exists somewhere in its bed. Fish were picked up by the planters' slaves by thousands hauled away on country wains. For some years the water returned very slowly, and meanwhile the unitzed, and it is related that the last crop was not ripened until after the lake was again nearly full, and that it was gathered in boats.

A REAL WONDER. The greatest attraction of Middie Florida, and that which draws most tourists to Tallahassee, is a wonder ful spring, which forms at one outburst a river that south of the capital, and is reached by an abominably sandy road, lying through a wilderness of scrub oak and pine most wearisome to the eye. After descending from the breezy hills about the city you lose all glimpses of beauty until you approach, through a narrow path, densely fenced by thickets, the Wakulla Spring. A dusky boatman awaited me there, and I was soon revelling in the wonders of a scene which I do not think is less beautiful than the dreams of Aladdin. The most poetical description could not do it justice.

HOME OF THE MERMANDS.

The spring, or small "loch" as it might properly be are crowded with cypresses, bays, magnolias and oaks, in splendid exuberance of vernal attire. If on the Wacissa River I had felt as if I were suspended between two heavens, the nether one being the more limpid, I have perhaps robbed myself of the superlative of expression which should only have been employed here. The water is perfectly colorless, but the reflection of sky and forest mingled a greenish blue tinge more exquisite than dyer ever really white, partake of the Illusion. The brilliant crystal-like transparency of the medium on which I donted caused a thrill to pass through me which was something very like trepidation. I looked timidly over the side of the boat, and it seemed like peering through the diamond-paned roof of a fairy palace. But the fancilul delusion gave way the southern portion of the spring a great shelf can be distinctly seen, over which the water as it rises flows southward-a river. It looks but a couple of yards below the boat, but is in fact more than ninety feet. The rock abruptly breaks off here and is the verge of a veritable abysa, the bottom of which has never been fathomed. It extends far under the ragged shelf, and out of that black and mysterious vestibule of

eve fails to pierce that DARK AND DISMAL PROPUNDITY but ever and anon a great fish will be seen to rise into the lighter regions and wheel about and about as if dazed by a forced and rapid voyage just completed through places alien to the sun. The bubbles rise, rise, rise, like a fountain of infinitisemal diamonds. A little be-yond the edge of the submerged cliff I was just able to boatman told me that the depth there is 200 feet, and I believed him, for fishes which were far above the treut, such as seldom grace the cuisine, moved majestically through their element, sometimes even preblack shadows cast upon the bottom sceming so many other finny monsters. More numerous than they, even, were the mullet, whose scales in the singula light which fell through the watery lens looked like chips of opal. They seemed to be taking their constiintional exercise and enjoying the glory of the sun in the lambent depths of their crystal palace. I dare venture that they would scorn General Pleasonton and his blue glass in the greater blessing which Providence has given them. Where the river flows out of the the water in play at least four feet above the surface The fines of the spring changed with the ripples made by our paddles from sapphire to emerald, from em-

other mermaid halls, still deeper in the vast crypts of the earth, slowly boils a huge volume of water. The

erald to diamond and from diamond to opal. WELL PRESERVED BRANDY. man related certain incidents which I had heard before in connection with the spring. One was the loss of teen years ego. What a spiendid cellar for it to attain a delicious maturity in! Many attempts have been nade to recover it, but in vain. No diver could reach the bottom. A party of young "mas-as" had started at the spring to go down the Wakulia River in a boat; they were quite tipsy, and were capsized. Their provisions and two guns are said still to repose many fathoms I confess, without some curiosity as to the present mellowness of the brandy. I was aucoessini, however, in descrying two huge fragments of the skeleton of a mastodon, the principal portion of which is now in the possession of the Smithsonian cks are said to have gradually disappeared and the | was for some reason impracticable to get these, and there they remain.

From floating over such a lovely scene I landed with a sign, and felt as if awaking from a dream.

PROMISING YOUNG GENTS.

Descher's eight store, at No. 420 Washington street, was entered by burglars on Friday night. Patrick Wing and Edward Devoy, each nineteen years of age, the former residing at No. 456 Washington street, the latter at No. 450 Orcenwich street, were yesterday arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the affair. WAR IN GEORGIA.

EX-GOVERNOR BROWN ACCUSES SENATOR GORDON WITH BELLING OUT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND ELECTING HAYES.

several of the leading citizens of Georgia. Now ex-Governor Brown charges Senator Gordon and John Young Brown with selling out Tilden and betraying the democratic party for the benefit of Rayes and the republicans. There has been much excitement about open letters in the newspapers from ex-Governo Brown and Senator Gordon. in Governor Brown' letter, printed in the Augusta (Ga., Constitution, May I he said that in previous articles de had charged by almost a million majority of the white voters, and College in the popular vote, yet, in face of all these undoubted facts, he was counted out. A heavy re shoulders of some of the public men, and at the proper time the people would be apt to locate the responsi-bility where it belonged. This responsibility rested mainly on the shoulders of Hon. John B. Gordon Young Brown, Representative from Kentucky. have claimed that they entered into a contract possibly others of the republican leaders to permit the

capital understanding with Hos. Charles Foster and possibly others of the republican leaders to permit the count to proceed at a time when the disposition of the democrate in the House to prevent its completion was so strong that they (when it was seen that the count was proceeding fraudulently and when a large proportion of the democratic representatives were ready to defeat its consummation by distatory motions and parliamentary tacticas, could scarcely be controlled.

Since the appearance of these articles a letter was published in reply, purporting to be from Senator Gordon cays he was not a member of the House, had no vote in the House and had no responsibility in the count for Prosident; also that he never influenced nor sought to influence the votes of the dilibusters or those who were against them. The charge that he bargained or had any understanding with Foster or stanley Matthews is talse in overy particular.

In reply to this ex-Governor Brown said that his charges could be sattained, and he proceeded to quote from one of John Young Brown's published statements and from other letters included in the well known correspondence between Matthews, J. Y. Brown and Gordon. In conclusion the ox-Governor says:—

"I submit the question to every honest, candid citizen of Georgia who reads the above quotations from Brown's published statements and transaction, and was a party to the bargain, contract or understanding, call it whatever you may, by which it was agreed that the count should proceed and Hayes should be inaugurated, and when inaugurated he should remove the troops from south Carolina and Louisana. Otherwise why were Brown and Gordon discussing the policy of Hayes' administration with Foster before the count was completed? General tordon cannot excepe by slegging that he said nothing during the transaction. It is true Brown does not quote the language of Gordon, but he tells us that he outlined what he intended to say to Foster to Gordon in alvance, and Gordon said he would go with him with pleasure.

character' with Foster looking to the Presidential count.

"I have never at any time since I have been old enough to vote failed to support the democratic candidate for President and Vice President except the candidate of 1868. At that time the then so-called democratic party stood upon neither the platform of the democratic party prior to the war nor the democratic partice prior to the war nor the democratic partice in single instance to support the nominees of the democratic party when the candidates stood upon the principles of the democratic party as recognized prior to the war or as at present recognized. General Gordon's partissans cannot, therefore, justicy charge me with any such act of disloyalty to the party as I have proved he committed. I never was a party to the sale (call it by what name you may) of four years of democratic administration for the performance of a single act by the opposition, and I certainly never weall assume the responsibility, as he did, of making a trade for my party if I could not make a better one than was made by him and his associate."

COMMENTS BY THE GEORGIA PRESS. [From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, May 5.] Ex-Governor Brown is credited with having a very long head by those who have borrowed his money. He United States property before the State of which he was Chief Executive had passed the ordinance of secesprophecy the result as Stephens did? On the contrary he precipitated the conflict. A short time clapses and we find him more than any other man in the entire Contederacy demoralizing the Georgia troops in the Southern armies, and thus aiding the enemy. Ask any of the Georgia troops if this is not so. The revolution closes, and he is the only Georgia lawyer to prosecute Georgia young men before a military court for United States gold. He had the choosing of standing true by the side of the South or joining her oppressors. He joined the latter. With his aid the State could have been quicker restored to home rule. Between Gordon, a democratic candidate, and Bullock, a carpet-bagger, he supported the latter. He was chosen Sapreme Court Judge by carpet-baggers; but, thank Heaven, while running as their candidate for United states Senator, the democrate had strength and influence to beat him. He acted with the radicals throughout, and it was a matter of surprise to all when it was announced he would support Tinden. Now his newly converted democrat is charging our purest and best men with bargain and sale. The people do not forget thus early. Where is the remarkable foresight of the ex-Governor? He has made money during and since the war. Thousands have done the same. He was once a delegate to a Republican National Convention. This is consistent democracy in his eyes. Had he not better check to some extent his new born zeal? He must grow in grace before he can be trusted.

The Electoral Commission had passed as a democratic measure. The momers met. The decisions were against Thiden. When Florica and Louisiana were decided for Hayes all chances for Tilden were gone. The choice was between Hayes or some worse radical who would be elected President of the Senate. Hayes was far preferable to Morion. That Tilden could be fillbustered in at that stage of the game was an impossibility, and John Young Brown, Lovy, of Louisiana, and others, with Gordon present, and advised by Lamar, endeavored to secure pledges from Hayes that

with seiling out Tilden. The trick is too transparent We say the; did right, and the South applicable their action, and Hampton and South Carolina have publicly thanked Gordon. Joey B. is very siy, but he mustry some other tack to secure position.

[From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Constitutionalist, May 5.] It has been no secret for some time past that the best feeling does not exist between some of the promipent men of this State. If there was any doubt on the subject it was removed by the letter of General Gordon to Colonel Billups and the reply of ex-tiovernor Brown, published in the Chronicle and Constitutionalist of yesterday. Governor Brown charged General Gordon, substantially, with having sold out the
democracy during the progress of the electoral count.
General Gordon denied that he had done this, and
Governor Brown has replied repeating his previous
assertion and offering testimony which he says
proves its correctness. We do not propose at this
time to discuss the questions of fact growing out of
this correspondence. General Gordon will doubtless
reply to the tast atack, and the publication of letters
may be continued indefinitely. We have this much,
however, to say with regard to General Gordon's
course when the filloustering was in progress. It was
manifestly impossible for filloustering to succeed, for
the public sentiment of the nation was clearly against
it. If success had been possible, if the count had
been defeated, there is every reason to befleve that the country and the democratic
party would have sustained far greater injury than it has by the manguration of flayes. We
would have had anarchy or a new election. Pending
this election some such republican as Morton would
have been floreded with troops and the democracy would
have been flowed with troops and the democracy would
have been flowed with troops and the democracy would
have been flowed with troops and the democracy would
have been flowed the fight weakened by charges of bad
latth, in refusing to abide the judgment of a court
which they themselves indicreated, and by dissensitions in their own ranks arising from the opposition to flitbustering. In such an inequal contest the democracy would have bossibly followed defeat. The fatal mistake was made
when the democrate in Congress surrendered the rights
of the House by the passage of the bill creating the
Electoral Commission. But if blame is to be attached
to this act the blame must be shured by the whole
party and not waddled apon the Congress end alone.
Press and poople supported the bill beneving that it
offered a casy ernor Brown, published in the Chronicis and Constitutionalist of yesterday. Governor Brown charged GenTHE COURTS.

The Credulous Bookbinder and the Captivating Potato Dealer. Ever since Hayes was declared elected President of the United States there has been a bitter fend between

OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

AN ECCENTRIC WILL CONTEST

Mary Van Cott by her guardian George Van Cott against George Pott. Such is the title of the cause recently commenced in the Marine Court of this city in an action to recover \$20,000 damages for a breach referred to in these proceedings does not compare in any way or claim relationship with the proprietor of the Eatanswill Gazette, the bosom friend of Mra Lee Hunter, the warm supporter of the Buff party of the Borough of Eatanswill or the much abused victim of Winkle's perfldy! In fact, the Pott the recipient of that masterpiece of the great Dick-ens proce "Lines to a Brass Pot," is no kith or kin to the subject to which we now devote our time. The carrying on business at Washington Market, and re-aiding with his parents at No. 353 East Porty-ninth siding with his parents at No. 353 East Porty-inith street. Now, naving described the pedigree of the much-sued Pott, we venture to approach the consideration of the circumstances giving rise to the present case. The plaintift, Miss Mary Van Cott, is a petitle brunette, of winsome manners and liberal attainments. She claims that in the month of January, 1874 (she being then but filteen years of age), she formed the acquanttance of her base deceiver at an entertainment. Pott was very assiduous in his attentions, and Mary's pleasing ways so charmed the heart of the Washington Market vegetarian that, taking advantage of the youth and guislessness of his fair inamorata, the loving pair soon gained the mutual consent of the clief van Cotts and Potts to their approaching nuptual ceremony. In the meantime the gay and festive Pott became very attentive to Miss Van Cott, and they together were off seen perambulating the avenues of this great metropolis, and the assertion is inzarded that during these perogrinations the stordy Pott, with the cloquence and elegance too of possessed by certain of the sterner sex, succeeded in instilling in the mind of the too confiding Mary such tales of love and affection as caused the result Mary now so bitterly regrets. Frommer and the time for the consummation of that holy rite having been deterred by the lathliess swain, poor Mary, broken in heart and mind, her hopes blighted, confided the story of her wrongs to her parents, who called into requisition the professional services of Counsellor William F. Howe, who, after gleaning the particulars of the young girl's betrayal, embodied these lacts in a legal form, and applied to Judge McAuam for an order of arrest against the defondant in an action for \$20,000 damages. Pott was accordingly arrested and held to bail for trial. The case will be likely to be reached very soon, and some very interesting developments are promised.

STAFFORD'S CREDITORS-THE END. The struggle for possession and collection of the Central Park, in the Stafford bankruptcy case culminated yesterday by the United States Marshal taking charge of the premises under an order of the United States Court. The "Flats" are imposing buildings, but erected, the creditors charge, without being paid for. The contest between the creditors and the defaulting owner has extended over some weeks. Tenants have been harassed by the agent of Stafford when they refused to pay with disposessal proceedings in the several District Courts of the city. Mesars, Kueeland & Carter, attorneys for the petitioning creditors, have indomnified the Marshal, who will see to it that the tenants are protected and saved from annoyance and that all moneys due from them are paid into his hands and held by him until the further order of the Court in these proceedings.

ASSIGNED PROPERTY.

A novel and interesting question has just been argued before the General Term of the Supreme Court. templating that event, he left a power of attorney make a general assignment for the benefit of make a general assignment for the benefit of creditors. An assignment was accordingly made to Mr. Salmon, the assignment being executed by the partner here and by the absent one through his attorney in lact. Insignant creditors filed a complaint to have a receiver appointed upon the ground that an assignment could not be executed under a power of attorney. The motion for a receiver was denied and the case was argued on appeal by Mr. Ransome for the creditors appealing and by ex-Judge Cardozo for the respondent.

AN ECCENTRIC WILL

ntest of the will of the late Mary M. Keese was begun vesterday before Surrogate Calvin by her sis the ground that the deceased executed the will under undue influence and while in an unsound mental condition. Mrs. Keese, who was the widow of the late William M. Koese, died at her residence, No. 67 West Fifty-third street, in this city, William M. Keese, died at her residence, No. 67 West Fifty-third street, in this city, on the 8th of April last, leaving property valued at about \$70,000. Shortly before her death she made a will, nominating as her executor Dr. Elisworth Elihott, her attending physician. The only surviving next of kin of Mrs. Keese are the contestants. The will bequeaths \$10,000 to Governor lagersoil, of Connecticut, with whose family Mrs. Keese became acquainted through her deceased son—a student at Yaie College. To Governor Ingersoil's wife. Virginia, a diamond pin, and to his daughter, Justine, a diamond ring. The family plate is left to Charles N. Blank and the house and lot No. 112 Cherry street to Mrs. Blank, The house and lot, No. 110 Cherry street to Mrs. Blank, The house and lot, No. 110 Cherry street to Dr. Elliott, Mrs. Keese's executor and physician, in trust for the benefit of Theodore Keese, a brother of her deceased husband. To the Society Library of the city of New York she bequeaths \$12,000; to Yaie College, to found a Keese prize fund the annual income of which shall be pard to the graduate for writing the best thesis, \$2,000; to St. Luke's Hospital, \$10,000. The residue of the estate is to be devoted to the burnal of persons who may die at St. Luke's Hospital. At the hearing of the case yesterday the subscribing witnesses to the will testified that the will was drawn of a there own request and deaire, and that she was at the time of apparently sound mind. Dr. Eliott, the executor, testified that the will was drawn of a there own request and deaire, and that she was at the time of apparently sound mind. Dr. Eliott, the executor, testified that the will was drawn of a there own request and deaire, and that she was at the time of apparently sound mind. Dr. Eliott, the executor, testified that the will was drawn of at her own request and deaire, and that she was at the time of apparently sound mind. Dr. Eliott, the executor of the case of the will testified that the will was drawn of at her own request and deaire

SUMMARY OF LAW CASES.

Judge Barrett ordered a commission yesterday to take testimony in Montreal in the divorce case of Rebecca McLea vs. James McLea, and ordered publication of summons in the case of Charles Schermerhorn vs. Rachel Schermerhorn. The latter detendant

is alleged to be living in adultery in Boston. A writ of habeas corpus was granted by Judge Barrest yesterday in lavor of Jean Borthout, who is held in

the House of Detention as a witness.

Maltby & Co., of Norfolk. Va., and of this city, brought action against Hugh Coffey, in the Marine Court, before Judge McAdam, to recover value of cysters sold him the day before New Year's. The jury rendered their verdict without leaving their seats. Defendant is also under arrest on other suits instituted by the same firm for alleged fraudulent representa-

by the same firm for alleged fraudulent representations.

A. Oriando Jackson was arrested on the 13th of
March last on a charge of multing circulars concerning
lotteries and was held for trial by Commissioner
Shields. Yesterday Jackson was taken before Judge
Bratchlord on habeas corpus and certiforari on a motion
made for his discharge by his counsel, ex-Judge Dittenhoeder. Counsel in support of the motion made the
following points:—First all letters and small packets
whateoever constituted mail matter when the constitotion was adopted. He held the Commissioners had
no jurisdiction to cause the arrest, and his imprisonment under the Commissioner's commitment was idegal. General Foster replied for the government.
Judge Blatchlord reserved his decision.

James Hutchins, of No. 212 Broadway, was arrested
yesterday by Depaty Marrba Iowley on complaint of
Anthony Comstock, who charged Hutchins with mailing swinding circulars. The prisoner was hold for exsmination by Commissioner Osborn in default of
\$1,000 bail.
Charles H. Cook, formerly acting Postmaster at
Witton, Conn., was arrested yesterday at the international Hotel, in this city, where he was boarding, by

Charles H. Cook, formerly soung Fostmaster at Witton, Conn., was brrested yesterday at the International Hotel, in this city, where he was boarding, by Deputy Marshal Newcomb on a charge of embezzing the property of the Post Office. It is alleged that Cook appropriated about \$200 in money and stamps belonging to the Post Office Department, which was in his charge as Fostmaster. A warrant for his removal to Connecticut was granted by Judge Blatchford.

DECISIONS:

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Pike vs. Seiter.—The practice adopted was quite correct. Notice is never required, as it is a mere report by the referee of his acts and doings as an officer of the Court. As well might is be required of the Sheriff if he had been designated to sell. The party had a right to except to any error appearing upon the face of the report, and as to any other error or rather as to any fact allouds his remedy was by motion.

Myers vs. Molony.—There is no proof of the Identity of the defendant with the person to whose credit the money stands on the books of the bank. Let the defendant be examined on a supplementary order, and let him be required to produce the bank book.

Mann vs. Mann,—The defendant may take an order for \$16 per week alimony and a counsel fee of \$100 to be paid in instalments of \$19 per week.

Allison vs. Stolley.—Report confirmed and order for judgment granted.

urlingame vs. Wattles.—Motion Agranted, with is, and \$10 costs of motion.
sborne vs. Mount.—Stay granted until security is granted
Dobrman vs. Van Winkle et al.—Motion granted.
Referee appointed.

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT-PART 3. By Judge Van Brunt.
People ex rei. Bonne va O'Brien et al.—Order
ranted and case set down for May 25. SUPPLIME COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Goelet vs. Blessen et al.—Memorandum.
Clancy vs. O'Gara.—Order settled and signed.
Sloans, ac., vs. Williama.—Findings signed.
Wallace and another vs. American Linen Thread Comsany.—Case as heretofore settled to stand, except as the thirteenth proposed amendment, as to which it

Parks vs. Peliton.—Order granted.
Hooley vs. Gieve and another.—Motion denied.
In the matter of William Foster, assignee.—Provisional order granted.
In the matter of Daniel Foster and John McGill.—
The assignee may make any dividend he feels justified in paying, and take all responsibility for so doing.

MABINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

Hall vs. Wright.—Opinion filed.

Hall vs. Wright.—Opinion filed.

McCabe vs. Morgan; Pepper vs. Mallahan; Wilson vs.

Brown; Abrahams vs. Baboock; Feiter vs. DeGroot;
Lang vs. Thomas; Scheilinger vs. Ebling.—Motions

Instant.
Ray vs. Whiting.—Attachment vacated.
Brush vs. Marsh.—Action continued sgainst legal representatives.

Frenk vs. Machado.—Defendant must appear before referee or an attachment will be issued.

By Judge Sinnott.

Sabin vs. Henriques.—Motion to vacate attachment denied, with \$10 costs.

Franck vs. Davis.—See indorsement on papers.
Levy vs. Warszaur.—See indorsement on papers.
Karnbach vs. Kochler.—See indorsement on papers.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE EPSOM SPRING MEETING-CITY AND BUE-

URBAN AND METROPOLITAN HANDICAPS-TWO FINE DAYS' SPORT, WITH LARGE FIELD AND

After the experience of visitors at the opening meet-ing of the Newmarket series of gatherings the reather vouchsafed during the two days of the Epsom lis is a much favored resort of the Londoners, and as it is possible to travel by train to within as short a distance of the course as the Fordham Depot is to Jerome Park, that mode of transit is fast superseding the spring meeting a tolerably good chance of getting how promising the appearances may be early in the day. Such a case did happen on the first day (Tuesday), the rain coming down in torrents immediately the racing had been brought to a conclusion.

Dorling's "K'rect card" of the first day's racing pre-

sented rather a formidable appearance, seven races being set for decision between the hours of half-past one and five, and no less than 134 starters being colored on the card. It was no wonder, therefore, that the attendance was very great, presenting more the appearance of a moderate Derby day gathering than of a City and Suburban day. The Epsom course is shaped very much like a horseshoe, the jockeys riding with their left to the inside of the track. The full course of old Derby course is exactly one mile and a half the level, then a descent to the distance (240 yards from the finish) when it rises all the way to the finish. The new Derby course, first used in 1872, starts at the new high level starting post and runs into the old course by the mile post. All fractional distances are run upon the old course, except the half-mile course, which is perfectly straight, running into the regular at the distance is on the side of a slope, no attempt having been made to alter the lay of the land, and the upper or grand stand side must be three or lour feet higher than the lower side of the course at the judges

In the centre of the course the ground resembles the frog of a borse's boof, only that it is reversed and extends from the toe backward, instead of from the heel. Thus on the inner sides of the course at start and finish there are a couple of valleys with a ridge in the centre. gates to witness the start and finish of any important race, and from the grand stand the spectacle of this lengthened-out group has a most peculiar appearance.

The first race on Tuesday was the customary Trial Stakes for all ages, of one mile, and all of the ten entered were duly saddled before the course was fully cleared for their preliminary canter past the stand. Captain Machell's Farnese, four years, and Lord Anglescy's Grey Friar having shown themselves in form at Newmarket, were the favorites at 3 to 1, while

Captain Machell's Farnese, four years, and Lord Anglesey's Grey Friar having shown themselves in form at Newmarket, were the favorites at 3 to 1, while Hellenist, taking a 14 lbs, selling allowance, was the next choice of backers. Farnese could not go the journey, and Grey Friar, who ran well and held the lead to within a hundred yards of the finish, succumbed to Hellenist and another selling allowance claimant, Lord Byron, the filly shooting up next the rails at the lower end of the stand and winning by a longth and a half. A two-year-old masden plate of half a mile came next, and Birdle, by Macaron, out of Molly Carew, won very easily by four lengths from eleven opponents, Archer coming away with her from the distance. These races were but triding affairs compared with the all important event which followed.

THE CITY AND REBUREAR HANDICAP.

of 15 sovs. each, 10 forfeit, and only 5 if declared, with 200 sovs. added; one mile and a quarter. Of the thirty-live probable starters seven declined to put in an appearance, so that the field numbered twenty-eight, from Chaplet, 5 yoars, 111 lbs., to the lightweighted Cartridge and Chesterfield at 77 lbs. The market movements in connection with this race during the past two weeks have been of the mort inexplicable character, the favoritism changing about from one to another with daily regularity. False trials were resorted to for the purpose of rigging the market, and no later than on Monday a bogus telegram was received by Messra. Weatherby, purporting to have come from Mr. Gee, the highly respected owner of Julius Caesar, to acratch his horse, the then favorite. The consequence was the horse was knocked out in the betting, and those in the swim then took advantage of the opportunity they had created and get some long prices about Mr. Gee's cold of the gonumeness of the telegram was no sooner made public than Julius Caesar, to the stater about a quarter post he Lambert's Balbriggan. On the course Julius Caesar and Touchet were about equal favorites, but a rush on the horses keep together that there was no change in the order of running till they began the descent and approached Tattenham Corner, when Rosbach, another of Lord Rosebery's representatives, joined Touenet and Tassel, these three turning into the straight with a clear lead, though Rosbach made so wide a turn that he lost place, and shortly after he was beaten, itsewise Tassel. This left Touchet in command, and he was immediately joined by Lord Rosebery's third string. The Snail, while behind them lay Julius Gesar and Hesper, just in front of a wide row of struggling candidates. In the bottom of the dry Julius Casar joined the leaders, whereupon The Snail beat a retreat. Half way up the hill Archer shook up Mr. Gee's colt, whereupon he immediately shot to the front and won very easily by six lengths. Baibriggan made his effort at the same time as Julius Gesar, but, heing unable to get on anything like terms with the winner, was eased into third place three-quarters of a length behind Touchet, The Snail fourth, desper fith and Joha Day sixth, behind whom a whole lot finished in a cluster, the last of all being James Pegg, Dr. Gully and Warren Rastogs. Time by Bennett's chronograph, 2m. Iss. Chaplet, when running well at Tattenham Corner, broke a blood vessel and had her chance extinguished. Julius Cimar was bred at the Royal Paddocks and is by St. Albans, out of Julie, and therefore own brother to the ceicbrated Julius. As a yearling Capiain Macheli purchased him for 1,600 guineas, and disposed of him to lord Aylesford, in whose possession se remained until he finished his two-year-old career, when, at that nobleman's sale in October, 1875, Mr. Robert Peck gave 3,300 guiness for the son of St. Albans, by whom

silly, and she had behind her at the dush two or three winners of previous two-year-old races this year. Eight races were set for decision on Wednesday, and the racing was fully equal to that shown on the previous day. Six of the races were short dashes, only one of them being a mile, while the other two were over the long Metropolitan course of two miles and a quarter. The attendance, compared with that on the City and Suburban day showed a marked failing off, but still it was well up in the average of what usually visits Epsom Downs on the second or off day, as it seems to be considered. The first race was the Surrey Haudicap over the five firings course, so out of such a speedy lot an Chevron, Curuleus, Sutherland, La Sautesse, &c., it was difficult to pick the winner. The talent succeeded, however, in their choice, Sutherland being first favorite. He made all the Yunning, and won easily by three lengths from Beiphoshe, with Corruleus third. Greature, from Lord Lousdale's table, was then selected as the choice of the nine stariers for the Beautor's takes, on the strength of her creditable running an Nowmarket, and the issue was newer doubtful, for she won easily by aix longths. She was entered to be sold for £100, but her owner had to give £500 before he could got her back, a nuce thing for the fusion of the twive stariers being backed for a lot of money. The finish was won by St. Morita, was very heavy betting race, three or four candidates out of the city of the finish was close, Julia Peachum only being Deaten as neck by the winner. Next came the race of the day, the Waterpolitan Stakes of 25 sovs, each; 15 forfeit, only 5 if declared, with 200 added, two miles and a fusion problems takes of 25 sovs, each; 15 forfeit, only 5 if declared, with 200 added, two miles and a fusion problems from Duke, 3 years, 77 bbs.; Lord Bernera, 5 years, 94 bbs.; Lord Bernera, 8 years, 94 bbs.; Lor

A ROW IN THE DARK.

bridges in the Park after nightfall. On Friday evening Officer Russell, of the Park police, had driven some back saw a man, who appeared to be one of the crowd, return. Apprehensive of assault, and as the night return. Apprehensive of assault, and as the night was so dark that he could not distinguish plainly, Russell caught hold of the man, and had no sooned done so than he was struck across the face several times. He drew his club and plied it across the unknown's head until the man shouted "Police!" "Why I'm a policeman," said Russell. "The dovil you are!" was the reply. There was an attempt at explanation, but it resulted in the citizen being brought to the Fifty-seventh Street Court yesterday. Russell accused the man, who gave his name as Ferdinand limbors, of No. 262 West Twenty-lirst street, of assault. Mr. Imherst was discharged, and then made complaint against the officer, who was paroied for further examination.

REAL ESTATE.

Supreme Court Foreclosure sale—dicorge W. Wingale, reforce—of a house with lot 16.8x102.2 on West 77th st. s. g. 293.8 ft. c. of 10th av., to E. V. B. Kissam, plaintiff, for

West 77th at. s. 293.5 t. c. of 19th av., to E.
B. Kiesam, planniff, for.
BY WILLIAM KENNELLY.
Supreme Court forcoloure sale—B. S. Crane,
leree—of a house with lot 25x100, on Concord
a. s., 200 ft. w. of Boston road, Merrisania, to
receiver of Third avenne Savings Bank, planni

Supreme Court foreclosure sale—Joseph Meeks, referee—of the buildings, with plot of land, \$89.93850, Nos. 314, 316 and 318 lenny st., a. s., 311.5 ft. e. of beammel st., to Charles Curts, plaintiff, for...

Similar sale—same referee—of a lot 25x100, on Delmonico place, a. s., 250 ft. e. of Cliff st., Morrisania, to Anna L. Buell, plaintiff, for...

Eberbardt.

Oth st. s. s. 250 ft. w. of 3d av., 10.4xirregular; Joseph McNespie and wife to Jane M. McNespie.

Lexington av. s. s. 72.2 ft. s. of 78th st. 30x20;
Catharine Mcilyun and husband to Richard J.

Clarke.

116th st. n. s. 74 ft. c. of 1st av. 20x36; Nell O'Donnell and wife to New York Life Insurance Comnell and wife to New York Life Insurance Com-pany and the Company of the Company of the Company of Cath ward); J. J. Potter and wife to C. A. Potter. Bleecker st., e. s., 58 ft. r. of Cornella st., 15 58 ft. F. of Cornella st., 15 58 ft. c. of Cornella st., 15 58 ft. c. of Cornella st., 15 58 ft. c. of 10th av., 15 kt. 10 kt. 225 ft. st., s. c. 225 ft. s. of 10th av., 15 kt. 10 kt. 225 ft. st., s., 155 ft. c. of 4th av., 15 kt. 10 light st., n. s., 155 ft. c. of 4th av., 15 kt. 10 light ance Company. ance Company.

115th st., n. s., 173.9 ft. e. of 4th av., 18.9x100,1;

same to same.

72d st. s. s., 98 ft. e. of av. A, 100x102.2; S. M.

Morehouse (referee; to Nathaniel P. Rogers.

72d st. s. s., 208 ft. e. of av. A, 100x102.2; same to

72d st. s. s., 18 ft. c. of av. A. 100x102.2; s. M. Morebouse (referee) to Nathaniel P. Nogurs. 72d st. s. s., 288 ft. s. of av. A. 100x102.2; same to same 45th st., n. s., 236 ft. c. of 7th av., 20x75; P. T. Roggles (referee) to Mechanics and Traders' Fire Insurance Company.

125th st., n. s., 225 ft. c. of 8th av., 100x10,11; J. E. 125th st., n. s., 225 ft. c. of 8th av., 100x10,11; J. E. Ward (referee) to James W. Murdough.

20th st., n. s., 225 ft. c. of 8th av., 100x10,11; J. E. 125th st., n. s., 225 ft. c. of 8th av., 100x10,11; J. E. Ward (referee) to James W. Murdough.

20th st., n. s., 225 ft. c. of 8th av., 100x10,11; J. E. 125th st., n. s., 225 ft. c. of 8th av., 100x10,11; J. E. 125th st., n. s., 225 ft. c. of 115th st. s. 5 years.

21d Heart Sagmund and wife, to James Suydam, c. s. of 12d av., n. of 82d st. j. years.

22d av., n. of 82d st., petween Broadway and 7th av.; j. year.

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